

Grant County Health Dept

111 South Jefferson St, Floor 2 Lancaster, Wisconsin 53813-1672 www.co.grant.wi.gov (608) 723-6416

Volume XXV Issue IX

September 2019





Grant County Hospice Named a 2019 Hospice Honors Recipient

Grant County Hospice has been named a 2019 Hospice Honors recipient by HEALTHCAREfirst, a leading provider of surveys and advanced analytics. Hospice Honors is a prestigious program that recognizes hospices providing the highest level of quality as measured from the caregiver's point of view. Performance scores were aggregated from all completed surveys and were compared on a question by-question basis to a National Performance Score calculated from all hospices contained in the HEALTHCAREfirst's Hospice CAHPS database. Hospice Honors recipients include those hospices scoring above the HEALTHCAREfirst National Performance Score on 20 of the evaluated questions. The award is the result of the hard work, dedication, and compassion of the entire Grant County Health Department staff (many of whom are pictured), our Board, and our many partners.

For additional information, contact the Grant County Hospice at 608-723-6416 or visit www.grantcountyhospice.com

The mission of the Grant County Health Department is to promote the health and wellness of ALL residents of Grant County.

Websites

- ▶ Visit the Grant County website at <u>www.co.grant.wi.gov</u> for more information on Grant County services.
- Visit the Wisconsin Immunization Registry (WIR) website www.dhswir.org for information on your immunizations.
- ► Visit <u>www.grantcountyhospice.com</u> for information on the Hospice Program.

Make Mealtimes Fun

When you eat with your children, it is more likely that they will eat healthier and more balanced meals. Conversation-starters can add fun to mealtimes.



Some conversation-starters might be:

- If you could be any type of animal, what would it be and why?
- Describe one of our family traditions you really like.

Talking about food can be a conversation-starter too:

- -Ask your kids which food groups are on their plates.
- Talk about where the food comes from: animals, plants, garden, store, etc.
- Share what foods taste like: sweet, sour, spicy, juicy, etc.

Source: Extension Services -West Virginia University

Brought to you by Donna Peterson, Nutrition Educator and Coordinator in Grant and Iowa County with UW-Extension. (phone: 608-930-9856).



WIC & Health Check Clinics

(Immunizations given at all these clinics)

Sep 10th—Boscobel United Methodist Church—9:30am to 3:30pm

Sep 11th—Fennimore United Methodist Church - 9:00am to 3:30pm

Sep 19th—Platteville Lutheran Church Of Peace - 9:00am to 3:30pm

Sep 24th—Lancaster Schreiner Memorial Library—9:00am to 3:30pm

Sep 25th—Late Lancaster Schreiner Memorial Library - 3:00pm to 6:30pm

Sep 26th—Platteville Lutheran Church of Peace - 9:00am to 3:30pm

Oct 3rd—Platteville Lutheran Church Of Peace - 9:00am to 3:30pm

Oct 8th—Boscobel United Methodist Church—9:30am to 3:30pm

Oct 9th—Fennimore United Methodist Church—9:00am to 3:30pm

Oct 15th—Cuba City St Rose Mazzuchelli Hall - 9:30am to 3:30pm

Oct 16th—Late Boscobel Tuffley Center—2:00pm to 6:30pm

Oct 17th—Platteville Lutheran Church of Peace—9:00am to 3:30pm



Grant County Health Dept will be closed on November 11th

Tips and Tidbits on Head Lice

A new school year is beginning, and children often bring home some interesting things. Sometimes that can include lice. Head lice are parasitic insects that feed on human blood and live close to the human scalp. They do not transmit any diseases and are not considered a health hazard. Head lice are most common among children attending child care, elementary school children, and household members of infested children. An estimated 6 million to 12 million infestations occur in the U.S. to children ages 3 to 11 years of age.

Head lice crawl; they do not hop or fly. Direct hair-to-hair contact with an infested person is the most common way to get lice. They can also be spread by sharing clothing or belongings, although this is uncommon. Dogs, cats, or other pets do not spread lice.

Signs and symptoms of possible lice infestation include:

- o Tickling feeling of something moving in the hair.
- o Itching and sores on the head caused by scratching.
- o Difficulty sleeping, as head lice are more active in the dark.

If you are unsure if a person have lice ask your local health care provider, school nurse, health department, or other trained professional to make the diagnosis.



My child has lice, now what?

If your child were to become infested with lice, there are over-the-counter and prescription treatment options.

- For example, Nix® and Rid® can be purchased at your local pharmacy and are appropriate for children over the age of 2. It is important to follow the exact directions for which ever treatment you use. Consult your physician for specific treatment recommendations.
- Do not use conditioner products before using lice medicine.
- Comb dead and any remaining live lice out of the hair with a fine toothed nit comb.
- Check the hair for lice and nits for 2-3 weeks after treatment completion to reduce risk of re-infestation.
- Soak combs and brushes in hot water (at least 130°F) for 5-10 minutes.
- Machine wash and dry clothing and linens the person used during the 2 days before treatment using the hot water (130°F) laundry cycle and the high heat drying cycle. Non washable items (like headsets) can be stored in a sealed plastic bag for 2 weeks.
- Be sure to check other household members for lice.

You are also encouraged to contact your doctor or local health department if you have additional questions or concerns. www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head is also a good resource to learn more.



Ways to prevent lice

- Avoid sharing head-touching items like combs, brushes, hair accessories, hats, towels, scarves, and headsets.
- Limit head-to-head and hair-to-hair contact. Educate children on games to avoid. Put long hair in a ponytail or braid.
- Keep belongings, especially upper body clothing, away from shared areas like closets or coat racks.

DID YOU KNOW:

Nearly 21 million gallons of ice cream are consumed by Wisconsinites each year. The first ice cream sundae was concocted in Two Rivers in 1881.

West Nile Virus

West Nile virus (WNV) is an arbovirus that is transmitted by a bite of an infected mosquito. West Nile virus (WNV), which has been widespread in Africa, southern Europe, the Middle East and western Asia, first appeared in the New York City area of the United States in 1999. The first human cases of WNV in Wisconsin appeared in 2002. Few mosquitoes actually carry the virus.

An estimated 80% of people infected by WNV never experience symptoms. Most of the remaining 20% will experience relatively mild illness, with symptoms such as fever, headache, muscle pains, a skin rash, swollen lymph nodes, and photophobia. Less than one percent (approximately one of every 150 people) infected with WNV become seriously ill. Severe symptoms include a sudden onset of a high fever, neck stiffness, extreme muscle weakness, tremors, convulsions, or disorientation.

In nature, mosquitoes become infected with WNV by feeding on infected birds and can transmit the virus to other animals, birds, and humans. The Wisconsin Division of Public Health monitors dead birds for WNV as an early warning system to indicate that the virus may be present in an area. This information is important to heighten awareness in the prevention and control of WNV disease. People can report dead birds found near their homes to the following hotline: Dead bird reporting hotline 800-433-1610.

SOURCE: https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/arboviral/westnilevirus.htm



Change Service Requested

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Lancaster, WI 53813
Permit # 2

GRANT COUNTY HEALTH DEPT (608) 723-6416 www.co.grant.wi.gov 111 S Jefferson St, Flr 2 Lancaster, WI 53813-1672